

# THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1862.

MESSRS. SWAN, HEISKELL AND HAYNES' LETTER.

The letter of these three gentlemen, written to the editor of the Knoxville Register, we give below. Whilst we differ essentially with them as to the best policy to be pursued, we are willing and anxious that the arguments they use should go before the public, in order that a correct opinion may be formed. We are free to admit that they have used the strongest arguments that can be used in favor of the policy they advocate, but we think we can show that their positions are untenable and their policy not the best. The main ground that they assume is that we have twenty thousand officers in the old regiments "who have borne the burden and heat of the day and have qualified themselves by service and experience to lead men in battle." Now, as a matter of fact, many of the officers who have qualified themselves by service and experience to lead men in battle are not now in service, many of them having been defeated in the re-organization, notwithstanding their qualifications. Of the Colonels who commanded Tennessee regiments at Shiloh—Newman, Stephens, Looney, Battle, Peeples, and many others whose names we do not now remember—are no longer in command. So it is with subordinate officers. Many able and true men have been re-elected, but it is equally true that many who have "borne the heat and burden of the day and who have qualified themselves by service and experience to lead men in battle," are now out of the service and are anxious to raise regiments; and we further believe that there are many who have never been in the service, but who are now willing to enter, who will make just as good officers as the officers of the old regiments. They did not go into the service for reasons satisfactory to themselves—not for want of patriotism—and for the further reason that the Government was not able to arm them. These gentlemen say in their letter that "there are ten regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry and five companies of artillery from East Tennessee, and that on a fair calculation it will take ten thousand eight hundred men to fill these organizations to the number required by law." That would give an average of more than eight hundred new recruits to each regiment according to the estimates of these gentlemen. Will any one pretend that a regiment composed of eight hundred new recruits, whether they are called conscripts or volunteers, can be considered a veteran regiment. It would rather be a new regiment with a few veteran troops in it, and would it be right for three or four hundred men to select officers for a regiment composed of twelve hundred, if the elective system is to be adopted?

In regard to the officers of the old regiments, we say let them recruit for their regiments and fill them up, or if they cannot do that, let them go into new organizations, when, if they are well qualified, as many of them are, they will get positions in the army. The argument that you must force men into old regiments merely because otherwise the officers of those regiments would lose their offices by having regiments united, goes upon the idea that those officers have a pre-eminence claim to the offices and are better qualified than any others. This argument might do in a regular army where all the officers are educated military men, but fails when applied to volunteer organizations.

These gentlemen say: "If the officers of the veteran regiments could come before the country and show them their wounds, sustained in service, wave those blood-stained banners, and with simple eloquence present the warlike enterprises with which these historical regiments are associated, we would have no fear that the true men of the country would fall into the positions to which our policy assigns them."

That this would be the case in many instances, we as fully believe as these gentlemen, and therefore we advocate the policy of letting men join whatever regiments they think proper. Recruiting officers from these regiments, who have been wounded in battle and who have their scars upon them, can get, and have gotten, permission to go home and recruit for their regiments; and if the argument of Messrs. Swan, Heiskell and Haynes is true, as we are inclined to think it is in this particular, there will be no need of forcing men into old regiments, but the "wounds received by the officers of these veteran regiments, with the blood-stained banners which they would wave, and the simple eloquence with which they would present the warlike enterprises with which these historical regiments are associated," would be sufficient to induce enough true men to join these regiments to fill them without resorting to any other measure. Therefore we advocate the policy

of permitting men to join either old or new regiments. We are satisfied there are enough men now in Tennessee to fill the old regiments, and also to form new ones, who are ready to volunteer. At least we think the experiment should be made. New regiments received upon such terms and conditions as the President might deem advisable, could be made as efficient as any old regiment within a short time. In the remarks which we have made on this subject, we are influenced by no prejudice against the old regiments. We appreciate as highly as these gentlemen "the warlike enterprises with which these historical regiments are associated," and it is on that account we wish them filled up, as we believe can be done by volunteers without resorting to conscription. What is said about the new men lying in camp is all mere rhetoric. By law the conscripts are to be put in camps of instruction until they are enured to hardships, have passed through the camp diseases, and are in a great measure trained soldiers.

The fact that the Secretary of War thinks it advisable to put conscripts in camps of instruction, does away with most of the arguments urged in favor of immediate conscription in Tennessee. We insist that more men can be obtained in this State within the next thirty days by volunteering than in any other manner, and we sincerely hope Messrs. Swan, Heiskell and Haynes will not insist upon the adoption of their policy, but will leave it to the wise discretion of the President, who, we feel confident, will do what is right. We do not question the motives of these gentlemen. They are doing what they think best, but we most decidedly disapprove of their policy.

Letter from Messrs. Heiskell, Swan and Haynes.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1862.  
SIR: We see in your paper an article under the title of "The Conscription Act—Policy of the Government," in which you indicate a fear that "our friends in Richmond" are insisting upon stringent measures.

Removed as we are from those personal influences which seem in some measure to have affected the judgment of some of our friends at home, we have agreed upon an adherence to a policy, which the Congress of the Confederate States declared with entire unanimity at its last session and which almost equal unanimity at this session, have approved, to fill up the existing regiments and organizations.

This has been adopted as a general rule, upon grounds entirely satisfactory to us, and to those even who voted against the conscription bill, for all the propositions which have been offered by the opponents of the bill as passed have embraced this idea.

These grounds, briefly stated, are as follows: We have upon the field more than 500 regiments, with 40 officers of the line in each, making 20,000 officers.

These are the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and who have qualified themselves by service and experience to lead men in battle. We have from East Tennessee ten regiments of infantry, two regiments and two battalions of cavalry and five companies of artillery. On a fair calculation it will require ten thousand eight hundred men to fill these organizations to the number required by law. We are informed that a

thority has been issued for the raising of fifty new companies. Can these be raised and leave to the old companies in service a sufficient number of conscripts to fill them up? Upon no estimates we can make is this possible. But if they can be filled, with what material will they be filled? If all the willing men are allowed to go into new volunteer organizations before hand? Why should these, the best material for our armies, go into new regiments, leaving the refuse of conscripts to fill the "Bloody Third" and the "Invincible 19th."

Why should these unwilling men march under the flags on which are inscribed the glorious names of Mansueti, Shiloh, Fort Donelson and Baton Rouge, and present their names in such glorious association to history, rather than those whose willing enrollment now gives earnest of their willingness to follow such glorious members of well fought fields? And why can any expecting to fill a place in the ranks, object to being under the command of such men as Vaughn, Walker, Ashley and other gallant officers from East Tennessee.

These veterans are in the field, they cannot come in competition with those who are at home actively canvassing for volunteers among their neighbors and friends, and presenting to us we see they do in your paper, the prejudice against the name of Conscript. We may observe in passing that this name can be avoided as well by volunteering into old as new regiments.

If the officers of the veteran regiment could come before the country and show their wounds received in service, wave their blood-stained banners and with simple eloquence present these warlike enterprises with which these historical regiments are associated, we would have no fear that the true men of the country would fall into the positions to which our policy assigns them.

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Letter from Messrs. Heiskell, Swan and Haynes.

know that the President has uniformly declined to grant any such permission. Shall the government be bound by such unauthorized acts for the benefit of a few of our friends at home, who have incurred expense in raising troops. We think it not unreasonable to concede that the regiments already organized, armed and in the field be recognized, as legitimate, but no others. Beyond this, with our views of policy and justice to our veterans, and the country we cannot go.

Respectfully,  
J. B. HASKELL,  
WM. G. SWAN.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2d, 1862.  
To the Editor of the Register:

Six: The foregoing letter having been submitted to me, I am forced by a sense of public duty to concur in the expediency of the policy therein indicated.

Yours, respectfully,  
LONDON HAYNES.

NOTICE THIS.

The following orders issued by Major General Jones, will attract attention. We learn that outrages are also being committed in Middle Tennessee. The orders of Genl. Jones will be strictly enforced, and we hope none of our officers will permit their men to commit depredations on private property.

From what we can learn, steps will have to be taken by the General commanding in Middle Tennessee, to protect private property from unauthorized seizure.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,  
Knoxville, Sept. 20th, 1862.

General Order No. 6.  
Information has reached the Commanding General, that Partisan Rangers, Cavalry Companies or members thereof and perhaps others connected with the military service, have seized horses, mules, wagons and teams, and other property belonging to alien enemies, including East Tennesseans who have joined the service of the United States, or taken protection under that Government. Such seizures on the part of the military are in conflict with the Sequestration Laws of the Confederate States, and an encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of the land, and will not be tolerated.

The military, therefore, are hereby expressly prohibited from seizing, or in any manner interfering with property belonging to the class of persons aforesaid, and all officers and soldiers in this Department who have, at any time, taken into their possession any property belonging to alien enemies—including, as aforesaid, East Tennesseans who have joined the Federal army, or in any manner taken protection under the Government of the United States—are hereby required to report to the Receivers at this place, the kind and description of property taken, when, and from whom, and what disposition has been made of the same, and will, at the same time, deliver to said Receivers the property so seized, and the value thereof, as required by said Sequestration Laws of the Confederate States.

By command of Maj. Genl. S. JONES,  
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,  
Knoxville, Sept. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 2.

"1. The Major General commanding has learned with regret that persons claiming to be acting under military authority, have under the pretext of seizing property for the public service, oppressed and depredated on the citizens of this Department. It is therefore ordered, that private property shall in no case be taken for military purposes, except on written authority signed by the Assistant Adjutant General, or by the Chief Quartermaster, Commissary or Ordnance Officer, attached to these Headquarters. In every case in which such authority is thus granted, the officer giving it shall immediately report in writing to the Major General Commanding, the articles impressed, and the circumstances which rendered such impression necessary. Proper receipts, at fair valuations shall always be given."

"2. Violations of this order, by officers or men, will be treated with the severest punishment, though it is expected that the service will not be disgraced by men wearing the uniform of the Confederate States, engaging in such lawless and disgraceful acts."

By command of Maj. Genl. S. JONES,  
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

"3. A dispatch appeared in the Rebel yesterday morning, in regard to the affair at Lavergne, from the agent of the Associated Press at Murfreesboro', which is considered by some to reflect on Genl. S. R. Anderson. The dispatch was not published until it was ascertained, by inquiring at the telegraph office here, that it was approved by Genl. Forrest, and had been sent to all papers which take the press dispatches. No press which takes the dispatches has the right to alter those which may come approved by military authority. We learn from gentlemen just from Murfreesboro', that no fault attaches to Genl. S. R. Anderson, but that the cavalry consisting of new recruits, who had never been under fire, did leave rather precipitately, and that was the cause of the disaster. We hope that all papers in the South which have published this dispatch, will republish this paragraph, as an act of justice to Genl. S. R. Anderson."

RANDOLPH DESTROYED.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, of the 28th, that Randolph, Tenn., was entirely destroyed last week. The Federal steamer Eugene was fired upon by a company of rangers on the 23d ult., and an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture her. The affair coming to the knowledge of General Sherman, at Memphis, he ordered the town destroyed, and every house was fired. Randolph was an old town of some ninety houses, situated some sixty miles above Memphis, and was at one time the site of some extensive Confederate fortifications.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE CONTEMPLATED.—Rumors from Washington, published in the Northern papers of the 27th, say that Lincoln contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting laborers, white and black, to settle there for that purpose, who will have ample protection from the army and navy. The State Constitution is to be set aside temporarily, and Florida reduced to a territorial condition. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter, with other States, should any of them be subjugated.—Granada Ap.

We call attention to the communication of Capt. J. W. Anderson, yesterday, in the LAYTONS of the Nashville Democrat. The information of our correspondent does not agree with the dispatch published yesterday morning in regard to the capture of Anderson. It will turn out that the agent of the Associated Press was misinformed, for we are satisfied he would not do any intentional injustice to Genl. Anderson.

We are under obligations to Col. Jno. C. Burch, for copies of Gen. Bragg's and Gen. Buckner's addresses to the people of Kentucky, which will be found in this morning's issue, and which will be read with interest, and also for copies of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Louisville Journal, of the 22nd and 23rd of September.

ENROLLING OFFICER ARRESTED.—Jno. W. Igo, Enrolling Officer of the 4th Civil District of Bradley county, was arrested and brought to this city yesterday, on a charge of refusing to make the Enrollments. The penalty is a heavy one.

NEGRO RECRUITS IN KANSAS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Kansas City, gives a description of some of Genl. Lane's volunteers, as follows: A detachment of Lane's new negro brigade, numbering 200, arrived today at Camp Lane, near Wyandotte Bridge, in Kansas, opposite this city. Their departure from Leavenworth yesterday is described by an eye witness as accompanied by their baggage trains, marched through the principal streets, singing "John Brown's body lies moldering in the ground." Quarrelling at the levee a most ludicrous and affecting scene occurred in the leave taking of the darky women, girls and old men. Tears, grimaces, grips, ivory, and "God bless ye," were commingled in laughable, melancholy, wrathful style. One crippled darkey, in gibbering a general adieu, admonished them: "Show your pluck, Africans; neber show your back to the 'sech."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune in very indignant over the barrenness of the "victory," and of the few spoils taken by them. He says they have nothing to brag of, and adds: "The enemy has ended his Maryland campaign. At South Mountain he left us many prisoners. Here he leaves us the debris of his late camps—two disabled pieces of artillery, a few hundred of his stragglers, perhaps two thousand of his wounded, and as many more of the unburied dead. Not a sound field piece, caisson, ambulance or wagon; not a tent, a box of stores, or a pound of ammunition. He takes with him the supplies gathered in Maryland, and the rich spoils of Harper's Ferry. Our reinforced army was not precipitated upon them, and we have nothing left but to close up the record of the battle—the fiercest, bloodiest, most indecisive of the war."

A dispatch from Lagrange, Mo., dated 21st ult., says that George Jesse, with two hundred rebel cavalry, attacked at Newcastles one hundred and twenty-five of the Home Guard cavalry, under Lt. Morris. The fight, without firing a gun, ended in the capture of the rebels and the rich spoils of Harper's Ferry. Our reinforced army was not precipitated upon them, and we have nothing left but to close up the record of the battle—the fiercest, bloodiest, most indecisive of the war."

The Federals in Missouri continue their atrocities upon persons suspected of Southern sympathies. A Col. Field was murdered recently in Pettis county by a lieutenant, who fled to escape trial by court martial, and the St. Louis Republican gives the particulars of another more recent deed of blood, the shooting in cold blood of Mr. James Lasley, and two young men named Price and Ridgeway, in Monroe county. They were seized by soldiers on the way home from church, and murdered in presence of their friends and relatives. The Republican apologizes for exposing the cruel deed by saying that "it is hardly possible it will fail to find its way to the public ear, perhaps in a still more exaggerated form."

The season has not been a good one for corn in North Louisiana, but the yield is said to average about seventeen bushels per acre.—Mobile Register.

The returns from the General Commission's Office show the following totals for Ohio: State militia enrolled, two hundred and nine thousand two hundred and sixteen; exempted, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine; subject to draft, one hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight; whole number of volunteers furnished, one hundred thousand two hundred and seventy-seven; volunteers now in the service, including those who have died in the service, ninety-three thousand and forty-one. Total subject to draft and volunteers in service two hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and nineteen.

MOBILE THREATENED.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Ship Island, under date of Aug. 30, says: "It is whispered that 2000 troops, under Brig. Genl. Arnold, will attack Mobile before many days have elapsed. Doubtless, the marines with Admiral Farragut's squad, on will have an opportunity to participate in the exhilarating sport. It would only be an act of charity to the poor fellows, who have been cooped up on shipboard for so many months. As to whether the attack will prove successful, I cannot say, but rightly managed, I firmly believe it will, and my belief is shared by many of my comrades."

We have no further news from the fleet above. Several gunboats and transports are at the mouth of the Yazoo. That river is now too low for their boats to go up. If they should attempt to march their troops across the bottom to the Yazoo valley, we may feel well assured that no harm would come to us from such an adventure.—Vicksburg Citizen of the 30th.

The Passport system received another blow in the Confederate Senate Saturday. The authority exercised by the Provost Marshal, in requiring passports from citizens, will shortly be practically tested by several members of Congress, who have resolved to start homeward without passports, and if detained will bring the matter to the attention of the courts.—Rich. Whig.

Judge Walker, late editor of the New Orleans Delta, has been released from confinement at Ship Island.

Washington correspondent of the Nashville Democrat writes: "The Rebels have uniformly been accurate and complete in their reports, while we have failed to be equally exact. They, therefore, in making exchanges, refuse to exchange our statements about prisoners, and are at this time, in the hands of the Rebels, at Rich Mountain, Roanoke, and other points, where we can produce satisfactory evidence that, which is of course out of our power. They thus get their own prisoners back into service by making an exchange, while thousands of ours, whom we could promptly exchange for the Rich Mountain and other Rebel prisoners, if we only had the lists, are still held by their parents, and thus kept out of our service."

THE REBELS.—We learn that 43 new cases are reported as having occurred on Saturday and 63 yesterday (Sunday), being such the largest yet reported for any one day.

The number of internments in the City of Chattanooga on Saturday was ten, one being from the country; the number of internments on Sunday was nine, two being from the country. All, however, had gone from town, carrying with them the diseases contracted here.

It is evident that the scope of the disease is increasing, though the mortality appears to be diminishing. Certainly the number of deaths in proportion to cases is much smaller. We must bear in mind, however, that the effect of the large accession of new cases yesterday cannot appear in the mortality report for several days, as few die immediately.—Wilmington Journal, 6th.

RECAPTURED.—Capt. Jno. McNeill, the notorious Lincolnite, whose capture in Sevier county was noticed yesterday, was not brought to this city, as we were incorrectly informed, but made his escape from the guard, some miles from here, where they had halted for the night. The most mischievous of the Lincoln emissaries who have infested this country is therefore at large again. The other prisoners captured have been brought to this city.—Knoxville Register.

ORATORY.—On Lookout Mountain on the 5th inst., in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Thos. G. McFARLAND, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. J. M. Anderson, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mark their bereavement. May she meet them all again joyfully, in the morning of the resurrection, in the spirit land, where parting will be no more.

Oct. 1862.

Advertisements.

Committed.

To jail in Chattanooga on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Alker, who says he belongs to James Cockrell of Pontotoc county, Mississippi. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.

Found.

A POCKET BOOK, containing some money and a soldier's discharge. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Require at this office.

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Volunteers.

BEING fully authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of infantry for the war, all Citizens having companies organized can have them mustered into the service by writing, or at Winchester, or telegraphing me at DuChard, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN to do the housework of a small family. Apply at this office.

Attention Conscripts!

ENROLLMENT men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, ordered to report to me on the 11th inst., and will give office with that of Major J. H. Hopkins over the Bank.

Wanted.

TO HIRE, at the Brown Iron Works, Barrow county, Georgia, one hundred able-bodied negroes. Wages paid monthly or quarterly.

300 Wood Choppers Wanted.

CONSTANT employment for 300 men, with good prices, apply at once to the undersigned at Knoxville Iron Works.

To Enrolling Officers in East Tennessee.

The Major General commanding the Department of East Tennessee directs that all companies and regiments being raised within his department will retain their present organization (but are not to be mustered into service) until further order; and that no person liable to conscription will be allowed to volunteer for these corps after the 5th day of October. You will, therefore, enroll all conscripts all persons subject to conscription under the laws, who may be found to have volunteered in these corps after the 5th of October, 1862.

Should Congress determine not to receive these new corps, all who have enrolled themselves in them, prior to the 5th of October, will be received in the service as volunteers, with the privilege of selecting their companies among those already in the service.

Blast Furnaceman Wanted.

WHO can use such in making Pig Metal on a large scale. Wages—two hundred and fifty dollars per month. Address immediately.

3000 REWARD.

SEVERAL stolen from my lot on Thursday, 11th inst., a small light bay mare pony, white ring around each eye, white spot in the forehead, a young old bay, dark made and in fine order. I will give above reward to any one that will bring said pony to me at my house near the Tan Yard, at the Chattanooga bridge.

Notice.

I WILL receive for one week at my residence the delivery of One Thousand Copies of a book, to be delivered as required for use. The earliest will be delivered to the lowest bidder.

Camp of Instruction of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

The following regulations have been passed by the commanding officer of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, and are to be strictly observed by the recruits of this camp.

Reg. 1. The recruits of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, when on duty, shall be dressed in the uniform of the Confederate States, and shall be armed with the arms of the Confederate States.

Reg. 2. No recruit shall be permitted to leave the camp without the permission of the commanding officer, and shall be subject to the orders of the commanding officer.

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